

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852.

"I tell thee, Jack Cade, the clothier, means to dress the Commonwealth, and turn it, and set a new nap upon it."

(Second Part of Henry 6th, Act 2d.)

This is emphatically the *Age of Progress*; and certainly human knowledge has advanced more within the last fifty years than in the century preceding. In the mechanical and liberal arts there have been great improvements; and in all the inventions and discoveries that promote our comfort and convenience, or that contribute to elegance, ornament, or refined accommodation, we are far ahead even of the last generation. When we look over our broad land, too, and see its vast and varied productions—its marts for foreign commerce; its boundless internal trade; its steamboats, canals, railroads, electric telegraphs, and the thousand other indications of prosperity—we think it must be admitted that we are not deficient in the science of political economy. But, notwithstanding our success in acquiring the elements of national wealth and social happiness, we are now told by some of our learned political pundits that our whole Governmental structure is upon a wrong basis, and that we really know nothing of true "Liberty and Equality." We have founded our civil institutions upon the notion that restraint was necessary to preserve peace and order in communities of men, who associate together, either by express or tacit consent, on the fundamental principle that the whole should protect all its parts, and that every part should pay obedience to the will of the whole; and that, for the purpose of coercing this salutary submission, there is and must be "a supreme, irresistible, absolute, uncontrolled authority, in which the *jura summi imperii*, or the rights of sovereignty, shall reside; and this authority is placed in those hands wherein, according to the opinion of the founders of such respective States, either expressly given, (as by a written Constitution,) or collected from their tacit approbation, the qualities requisite for supremacy, viz. wisdom, goodness, and power, are the most likely to be found."

This, however, it seems, is all *vocaroo*, and "Young America" claims a "larger liberty" in this day of "new light." We copy from the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" of the 22d ultimo a paragraph which sets forth the views and sentiments of one of our teachers on this subject. It is, we presume, fairly presented, though we have not seen the original publication:

"*Doctrine worthy of Comment.*—The 'Democratic Review,' a partisan periodical, as its title imports, proclaims a doctrine in its last number which must be very encouraging to all who would be a law unto themselves, and would abolish all other law that interferes with their individual development. Speaking of the *Maine Law*, it says that 'the only definition of freedom which does not define away all meaning is, the absence of restraint'; and that 'the only criterion for knowing how far a Government is free is the extent to which bad actions are allowed'; and that 'civil liberty may be termed the constitutional right to do wrong'; and that 'the freedom of the press is the power to publish wicked and pernicious doctrines, and the freedom of speech the power to speak them'; and that 'freedom of locomotion is the power to follow a false worship; freedom of occupation the power to choose the wrong trade; and that 'the right to do wrong, in all these and of many other respects as possible, is the essential condition of all true development, real happiness, and healthful progress.'"

We have italicized some passages in order that they may be more readily noticed, as we ask for them the careful consideration of our readers. The opinions of the writer quoted appear to us so extraordinary that we could almost believe them a mere burlesque. But they are gravely stated, and we cannot therefore so consider them. Taking them, then, as the fair import of the language denotes, what is the general doctrine asserted? "Freedom is the absence of restraint"; allowance to every man to commit evil deeds, uncontrolled by the laws of God or Man, and limited only by the faculty which the individual may have to do mischief. What a detestable principle reduced to practice! If the beautiful order, which has been established for mutual preservation, were destroyed, all the elements of society would immediately stand "in mere opugnancy."

"Then every thing includes itself in power. Power into will, will into appetite: And appetite, a universal wolf, So doubly seconded with will and power, Must make perforce a universal prey, And last, eat up himself."

We will not attempt to describe the horrible anarchy that must ensue where every one does "whatsoever is right in his own eyes." The end must be Despotism; for men, harassed by continual outrages and alarms, will seek the chance of repose under the law of a tyrant's will, rather than trust the desperate caprice of a lawless mob.

If the delusive positions we are reproaching were peculiar to the writer quoted in the "Ledger," we should not think it necessary to remark upon them. We fear, however, that they are extensively entertained, and that danger from them is becoming fiercer. We regard "Philistustering," "German loans," "Hungarian bonds," "intervention," and all the ramifications of Kosciutshism, as mere separate exhibitions of the same mad spirit of fancied democracy.

"License they mean, when they cry Liberty." We are conservative in our feelings and habits, and are therefore opposed to every thing that tends to impair or disturb our present happy social organizations. The oratorical declarations of "sympathy" for "down-trodden peoples," that we hear so often, too often originate in views of self-glorification and aggrandizement. For ourselves and our readers, we protest against these new and unsafe opinions, and we call upon all good men to repudiate them. Let us adhere to the principles for which the Fathers of this Government fought, and which they have transmitted to us in written Constitutions and settled, approved Usages. We commend to all the people the injunction we find in Scripture, "Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein," &c.

But, to "define our position" more distinctly, and present the views we have maintained from our infancy, and which until lately have not had to encounter the spirit of Misrule which now prevails, we beg leave to avail ourselves of the opportunity to remind our readers of what great and good men have written in answer to the question, *WHAT IS LIBERTY?*

"The absolute rights of man, considered as a free agent, endowed with discernment to know good from evil, and

with power to choose those measures which appear most desirable, are usually summed up in one general appellation, and denominated the *natural liberty* of mankind, and consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without restraint or control, unless by the law of nature; being a right inherent in us by birth, and one of the gifts of God to man at his creation, when he endued him with the faculty of free will. Every man when he enters into society gives up a part of this natural liberty, and for the advantages of mutual commerce and intercourse obliges himself to conform to the laws which the community has thought proper to establish. This legal obedience is more desirable than savage liberty, which if one man retained every other would also, and there would be no security for any of the enjoyments of life. Political or civil liberty, therefore, is natural liberty, so far restrained by human law (and no further) as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. Those laws which restrain a man from doing mischief to others, though it diminishes the natural increases the civil liberty of mankind; but every wanton and careless restraint of the will of the subject, whether practised by a monarch, a nobility, or a popular assembly, is a degree of tyranny."—1 Black. Comm. 125.

"Reason has not ascertained the nature and boundaries of liberty. Declaration and eloquence have been exhausted upon this favorite theme. Few authors, however, have given clear and consistent accounts of this idol of mankind. Thousands worship it under the form of a tree, a cap, or a cockade. These symbols, with various watchwords of sedition, may inflame the passions of the vulgar for the time, and suppress the voice of reason and sobriety; but the consequences are too terrible to last long. Anarchy must reform itself, or, in a country where every crime is committed, and neither life, person, nor property is secure, in such a war of all against all, each individual for his own sake will demand a truce."—Chitty's note to 1 Black. 126.

"The *libertas quid libet-facendi* (the liberty of doing whatever one pleases) is *savage ferocity*; it is the liberty of a tiger, not of a man."—Idem. [This is the "Freedom without restraint" of the Democratic Review.] "Moral or natural liberty," says Burlemaqui, "is the right which nature gives to all mankind of disposing of their persons and property after the manner they judge most consonant to their happiness, on condition of their acting within the limits of the law of nature, and that they do not abuse it to the prejudice of others."

"Civil liberty (says Paley) is the not being restrained by any law but what conduces to the public welfare."

The Archbishop of York defines civil or legal liberty "to be a freedom from all restraints except such as established law imposes for the good of the community, to which the partial good of individuals must give place."

We could multiply references, but will only adduce one more, which may be found in volume 20 of "Parliamentary Debates."

In the year 1741 a motion was made for an address to remove the Minister, Sir Robert Walpole. A resolution was offered in the course of the debate in the following words: "That any attempt to inflict any kind of punishment on any person without allowing him an opportunity to make his defence, or without proof of any crime or misdemeanor committed by him, is contrary to natural justice, the fundamental laws of the realm, and is a high infringement of the liberties of the subject."

In the course of the discussion the following beautiful sentiment was expressed by Lord Lovell, which we cordially adopt and commend to our readers:

"Liberty and justice must always support each other; they can never flourish long apart. Every temporary expedient that can be contrived to preserve or enlarge liberty, by means arbitrary and oppressive, forms a precedent which may in time be made use of to violate or destroy it."

But we have transcended our allowed limits, and will conclude with an extract from "Washington's Farewell Address."

"This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing in itself a provision for its own amendments, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. RESPECT for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of TRUE LIBERTY."

The Legislature of RHODE ISLAND was organized at Newport on Tuesday. Benjamin F. Thurston was elected Clerk of the Senate; Hon. Alfred Bosworth (Whig) was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. A canvass of the votes shows that the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor lacks forty votes of being elected. He will be chosen by the Legislature.

The City Councils of Boston yesterday, by a unanimous vote, adopted resolutions inviting Mr. WEBSTER to address the people in Faneuil Hall next week.

Lat accounts from the Rio Grande state that Carvajal, the insurgent leader, was in the neighborhood of Matamoros, expecting a reinforcement of three hundred Germans, whom one of his followers was to bring from the interior of Texas. The people of Matamoros have no fear of being invaded by such a small force, though it may annoy them and disturb their peace.

The Legislature of the State of OHIO took a recess on Monday last, after having been in session four months, till the third Monday in November next.

The Hon. DANIEL D. BARNARD, our Minister at the Court of Berlin, was on a visit to Rome at last accounts, for the benefit of his health.

OREGON.—We have heretofore published letters from friends in Oregon, on whose information we can rely, all we believe expressing very favorable views of that country. The last mail from the Pacific brought to the New York Commercial Advertiser a letter from a well-informed and intelligent gentleman, who, by the way, is well acquainted with the rich lands in our Western States. His letter is dated at Salem, March 18. He says:

"This is a most magnificent country, and will, in the course of a few years, be the garden of the United States. There are some of the most stupendous views to be seen here that ever fastened the eye of man. I have already explored all the old settled portions of it, but I have been told that the Sound, Umpqua and Rogue river valleys will equal them for beauty, productiveness, and climate."

"The travelling here is mostly on horseback, but it is because we have no wagons in the country, nor can we get any made here. There is no country in the world where better wagon roads can be had than in this, with its immense open prairies and orchard-like oak groves."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Most pertinacious of some of the Washington correspondents persist in saying the Hon. N. K. HALL intends resigning—now adding, however, that he will be appointed Minister to Russia.

We feel almost authorized to say there is not one word of truth in all this. Mr. HALL reluctantly left his business in Buffalo to stand by his old friend and partner, Mr. FILLMORE, in a most trying crisis of his life, when an old personal friend was indispensable for him in Washington. To that business Mr. HALL will return by the 4th of March next, whether Mr. Fillmore be elected President or not. He desires to leave his post immediately, but will stand by his consent to see Mr. Fillmore through this term of his administration.—N. Y. Express.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We have accounts from the city of Mexico to the 17th of April.

The *Trait d'Union* of the 14th states that the Tehuantepec treaty had been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, but one vote being recorded in its favor. This took place on the 8th. The same journal of the 17th announces the arrival at Mexico of Mr. BULWELL, a special and confidential messenger from the United States, who, it was thought, was the bearer of proposals from our Government for another treaty. The one rejected by the Mexican Congress is known as the Pedraza treaty.

Mr. LARRAINZAR, the newly-appointed Minister from Mexico to the United States, left the capital for this city soon after the rejection of the treaty, and sailed from Vera Cruz on the 15th. It is said that he has instructions for the final settlement of the Tehuantepec difficulty.

The Democratic State Convention of NEW JERSEY, which met at Trenton yesterday to appoint Delegates to the National Convention of that party, expressed its preference for Gen. CASS as their candidate for the Presidency.

PUBLIC MEETING IN FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

At a meeting held at Leesylvania precinct, Fairfax county, Virginia, on the 3d May, 1852, in pursuance of previous notice, to take into consideration the propriety of re-opening the communication between this section of Virginia and the markets of the District of Columbia, via the Little Falls of the Potomac, on motion of JAMES CROSBIE, Esq., W. W. BALL, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. A. L. BENT, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the chairman, on motion of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, the Secretary was directed to read to the meeting a petition to Congress, which had been previously circulated for signatures, praying for aid in the reconstruction of the bridge at the foot of the Little Falls.

On motion of Mr. HENRY C. TAYLOR, it was Resolved, unanimously, That the memorial be approved, as expressing the sense of the meeting.

The following resolutions were offered, and, after some explanatory remarks, were passed unanimously:

Resolved, on the sense of this meeting, That we consider the interest of the good people of Georgetown and the City of Washington our own interest and the interest of our fellow-citizens, inhabiting the middle and northern counties of Virginia, especially those bordering on the Potomac river, from the head of the water to its mouth, as being identical, and that the bridge at the foot of the Little Falls is the means and facilities for crossing the river Potomac in our approach to the markets of the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we have heard with deep concern that an effort is being made by the citizens of Georgetown and Washington to abandon bridging the Potomac at the foot of the Little Falls, to which point Virginia has divers turnpikes, and other public roads, leading and terminating at the Virginia shore, where there are no public roads, and where, in our judgment, the grading of seven or eight miles of entire new road, over an elevation of several hundred feet, through a very broken country, to reach either the Middle or the Falls bridge turnpike road, would require a greater capital or public expenditure than is needed for the reconstruction of a new bridge, upon the most approved modern principles, to cross the entire valley of the Potomac at the point from whence the suspension bridge was lately carried by the freight.

Resolved, That all other things equal, the saving of time in restoring the communication by rebuilding at the Little Falls ought to decide in favor of that point. It is confidently believed that fifty thousand dollars would be ample for that point, and that the structure would be completed in less than twelve months, if an appropriation can be speedily obtained; whereas to construct a bridge at any of the other points talked of would require at least two years, and the cost, independent of the new road on the Virginia shore, would be as three to one; three dollars to one in favor of the Falls passage.

Resolved, That, being impressed with the views contained in the preceding resolutions, we feel bound to employ all honorable means at our command to secure the immediate reconstruction of a bridge to cross the Potomac valley at the Little Falls; and to this end we will cordially unite with the citizens of the District of Columbia. But at the same time we feel bound in candor to say, that we will not be less diligent in our opposition to any and every project having for its object the establishment of a permanent bridge from the terminus of our turnpike road at the Little Falls to the unacademized Georgetown road on the opposite side of the valley; while we wish it to be distinctly understood that nothing in these resolutions is to be construed as conflicting with the erection of any additional bridge at any point desired by the citizens of the District of Columbia, for the accomplishment of which we will cheerfully aid.

On motion of JOHN BOWEN, Esq. Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed by the meeting, to confer with the citizens and authorities of Georgetown and Washington, D. C., and take all necessary steps to carry out the objects set forth in the foregoing resolutions. Whereupon, Com. Thos. Ap. C. Jones, John Powell, Jas. Crombie, Henry C. Taylor, John Gilbert, Wm. Swick, W. W. Ball, and A. L. Bent were chosen said committee.

On motion, Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting forward copies of its proceedings to the Fairfax News, National Intelligencer, and Union for publication; and that the Georgetown, Alexandria, and Leesburg papers be copied.

On motion, adjourned. W. W. BALL, Chairman.

ARTHUR LEE BENT, Secretary.

QUACKERY.

A correspondent has hit off, very happily, (says the Boston Post,) the humbug of certain men who undertake to make people believe that science and art can be taught by a sort of galvanic shock—"in the twinkling of a bed post." One man advertises to teach the art of penmanship in six hours, another that of drawing in one lesson, &c., but none of them surpasses Mr. Allgamon, whose qualifications are not only described but certified to below:

NEW METHOD OF DRAWING.—Professor Allgamon, from Hamburg, respectfully announces that he has invented a new method of drawing, by which in a single lesson of fifteen minutes, the pupil is enabled to draw, with perfect facility and infallibility, not only all creation, but whatever else the fertility of his mind may conceive of.

The old monarchical method of instruction, which imports to the pupil, though entirely ignorant both the practice and principles of art, the ability to execute pictures comparable with the best works of Claude, Poussin, or Salvator, is certainly entitled to respect for its mighty strides in the advancement of high art; nevertheless, perfectly in this art is attained at too great a sacrifice of time, twenty lessons of an hour each being necessary to put the pupil through; whereas, by Professor Allgamon's system, higher capabilities are attained in almost no time at all, and the more ignorant the pupil the more free from mannerism and more original will be his performance.

Professor Allgamon having explained to me his system of teaching drawing, I hesitate not to say that it can be acquired even by those most ignorant of the art; and, moreover, however profound, fall to admire and appreciate a system so perfectly suited to the progress of the age. HENRY QUIT.

I quite concur in what Mr. Quit has said of Professor Allgamon's system. With regard to the above opinions I have only to say, that my sentiments. LEWIS BRIEF.

THE LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT met at New Haven on Wednesday. The Senate was organized by the election of JAMES T. PRATT as president pro tem, and the House by the election of CHARLES B. PHELPS as Speaker, both being Democrats.

The message of the Governor was read. The Governor recommends a Convention to amend the Constitution; to substitute general laws as far as may be for special legislation; to limit the hours of labor; to abrogate capital punishment; to aid the common school fund by levying a small tax in the school districts; to reform the laws relative to pauperism, and to protect laborers employed in the construction of railroads by a lien upon those works for their labor.

The Governor is opposed to the enactment of the "Maine law." He regards the late adjustment of the questions which had disturbed the peace of the country as final. He endorses the African colonization plan, and commends it to the attention of the Legislature "as an object which occupies a striking position in the great field of Christian philanthropy."

The financial affairs of the State are in a prosperous condition. Its expenses for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of March were \$137,326. The receipts for the year, including a balance of \$26,256 on hand, were \$176,456, leaving a remainder of \$39,130 beyond the expenditures.

The Home Journal says that the last instalment of JENNY LENO's magnificent gift of \$150,000 towards the endowment of schools in her native country has been dispatched. Her pledge to give that sum has been redeemed, and she may now be said to have discharged her duty of having nobly accomplished a noble endeavor. It is a satisfaction, too, to the people of this country to reflect that in rewarding the sweet singer their money has been well bestowed.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The following inquiries, addressed by the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION to its numerous Meteorological Observers, may serve to elicit some facts from the public relative to the late earthquake, and are therefore inserted in our paper:

On the 29th April last a slight shock of an earthquake was felt over a considerable portion of the United States, and in order to ascertain the extent of country in which the phenomenon was perceived, and, if possible, to collect data for determining the focus of agitation and the velocity of the transmission of the impulse, we beg leave to ask the following questions:

1. Was the agitation felt by many persons in your neighborhood?
2. What was the number of distinct shocks?
3. What was the apparent direction of the impulse, and on what facts do you found an opinion as to this point?
4. Was the motion horizontal or vertical, or compounded of both?
5. What was the approximate time at which the motion occurred?
6. What was the intensity of the force with reference to producing motion in bodies and cracks in walls?
7. Was the place of observation on soft ground or on a hard foundation, near the underlying rock of the district?
8. Please state any facts observed by you, having apparently an immediate or remote bearing on this phenomenon.

The direction of the impulse might have been ascertained by observing the direction in which molasses or any heavy liquid was thrown up against the side of a bowl. The remains of the liquid on the side of the vessel would indicate the direction some time after the shock occurred.

Mr. WEBSTER AT BOSTON.

FROM THE BOSTON JOURNAL OF WEDNESDAY.

THE Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER arrived in this city last evening, at 5 o'clock, by the New Haven train. Although brief notice of his expected arrival had been given, the depot was crowded with the ardent admirers and friends of America's distinguished statesman; and when he appeared on the platform of the car he was greeted with nine such cheers as only Bostonians can give. In answer to this enthusiastic demonstration, Mr. WEBSTER bowed his thanks, and, as soon as order was restored, he made a brief and eloquent speech.

Nine rousing cheers greeted the speaker on the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. WEBSTER, accompanied by his Private Secretary, was then escorted to a barouche with six grey horses, which had been previously provided, when nine more cheers were given for the Farmer of Marshfield; and he was driven to the residence of his relation, JAMES W. FAIRB, Esq., in Summer street.

AMERICAN MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The National Medical Association, on Wednesday, the second day of its session at Richmond, reconsidered the resolution of the preceding day, designating St. Louis as the place for holding the next annual meeting, and resolved that the said meeting shall be held in the city of NEW YORK.

Amongst the proceedings of the Association on Wednesday, was the passage of a resolution seconding a memorial of Surgeon MERRIAM PICKNEY, urging upon Congress the passage of a law regulating and defining the rank of medical officers in the Navy.

A resolution was also adopted providing that each State Medical Association represented in the Convention send one delegate to represent the American Medical Association in all of the foreign medical Conventions of Europe, and also requiring that said delegates collate the various improvements in the sciences connected with medical education, and report at the next annual meeting.

STATE APPROPRIATION FOR COLONIZATION.—The Maryland House of Delegates has passed a bill to continue the State's appropriation for the promotion of African colonization, with amendments making it a direct charge upon the Treasury.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The committee of conference appointed by the two Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature on the question of the Maine liquor law having made their report, agreeing to submit the question to a vote of the people under an open ballot, the report has been accepted, and the bill passed by both branches of the Legislature. The people are to vote upon the law on the 3d of June next.

The colored rectory of St. Philip's (colored Episcopal) Church in New York recently declined to read a notice in that church of a meeting to resist the Fugitive Slave Law, on the ground that it was a duty to obey the law. The vestry subsequently approved the course of the rectory, only one person dissenting. So says an Abolition paper, a correspondent of which complains bitterly of this action.

The extensive steel and spring-balance manufactory of MORTON & BENNETT, at New York, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, incurring a loss of about \$40,000, besides turning something like five hundred persons out of employment.

FIFTY VESSELS WRECKED.—Newfoundland papers bring accounts of the wreck of between fifty and sixty vessels in the ice in the gale of April 20th. The loss of life is said to be considerable, although full particulars were not known. A list of eighteen vessels lost, with full cargoes of skins, is given, one of which had five of her crew drowned, and another two. In many cases, as the vessel drifted towards the ice, the crews deserted them and escaped to the shore. In some cases the abandoned vessels have been taken into port. The Governor of Newfoundland has been requested by the Assembly to appropriate £300 to the relief of the crews wrecked on Richard Island and Bonaville Bay.

STORM AT THE WEST.—A despatch received last evening from Cincinnati says that the Western papers contain accounts of great destruction of property by the storm of last Friday night. The town of Leavenworth, Indiana, was nearly destroyed; forty houses were blown down, some of them substantial brick buildings, with thirteen walls, two or three persons were killed, and a number badly injured. In various other places houses, fences, and orchards of valuable fruit trees were destroyed. At Cleveland, Ohio, it commenced on Friday afternoon, and was accompanied with torrents of rain, and hail, and the great eggs, which were blown and hatched with window glass. At Lancaster, Ohio, the storm set in between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, and lasted but fifteen minutes. It was accompanied by thunder and lightning, and blew down and unroofed a number of houses, carried off bridges, and destroyed all the fencing in the surrounding country. At Cincinnati the green-houses were nearly demolished by the hail, as far as the glass was concerned; and the plants and grape vines seriously injured. Heavy squalls of wind followed the storm, which unroofed the Methodist church at Mount Auburn, besides other damage.

NORFOLK, MAY 4.

THE FRIGATE PRINCE OF ORANGE, &c.—The Dutch frigate Prince of Orange is still in our harbor: she is a matter of great attraction. Hundreds of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, have been visiting her, all of whom express great delight with the polite manner in which they were received by the officers.

Capt. BREKE, of the navy yard, paid her a visit yesterday, and was received with a salute. The same company was paid to him on his departure.

A grand ball was given last evening to the officers of the frigate by Col. MYERS. It was a superb affair, gotten up with great taste. All present were highly delighted.

It is supposed the Prince of Orange will sail for New York on Saturday next.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The telegraph communicates the intelligence that on Monday, when the train of cars was passing through Felton, Ohio, on the Little Miami railroad, a girl of about twelve years of age was run over and instantly killed. During the next night a mob assembled and tore up the track for the distance of a quarter of a mile.

SINGULAR PARLOR FESTIVAL.—The annual Gingerbread Fair commenced at the Barrier du Trone, Paris, on Easter Sunday. It has been visited by over 150,000 persons; there are some four hundred booths laden with gingerbread, the piles of which would reach round the city if laid in single file.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG CAUCUS HELD IN THIS CITY.

At a meeting of the Whig Members of Congress, held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol on Friday evening, April 9, 1852—

On motion of Senator UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, the Hon. WILLIAM P. MANGUM, (Senator,) of North Carolina, was called to the chair.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Pennsylvania, and ALFRED DOCKERY, of North Carolina, were appointed Secretaries.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the object of the meeting was to recommend the time and place for holding the Whig National Convention for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

On motion of Mr. CARELL, of Florida, the rules of the Senate were adopted as the rules for this meeting.

Mr. CARELL, of Florida, suggested that the names of Whig members of both houses be called over, and the names of those present be marked. There were present, of the Senate 14; of the House 56—70 members.

Some discussion arose as to the adjournment of the meeting to some future day.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, gave notice that at the adjourned meeting he should offer resolutions sustaining the compromise acts as a finality.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the question was not now before the meeting, but that he deemed it due to the gentlemen present, and to his own honor, to state explicitly that he should be called on, by his understanding of the rules of the Senate which had been adopted by the usages of the Whig party for the government of this meeting, to rule as "out of order" such resolutions, and he took this early time of stating the matter that the meeting, if they did not approve the decision, might call another gentleman to the chair.

Various propositions for calling a future meeting and for fixing the time of adjournment were made, when the following resolution was offered by Mr. SACKETT, of New York, and adopted:

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet in this place on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, at 7 o'clock.

And then the meeting adjourned.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Whig Members of Congress was held in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday evening, April 20.

At quarter before 8 o'clock the Hon. Mr. MANGUM took the chair.

Mr. STANLEY, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is recommended that the Whig National Convention be held in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, offered the following as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. STANLEY:

Whereas the determination of the time and place for holding a National Whig Convention has been referred to the Whigs of Congress, the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives having assembled in Convention with the explicit understanding that they regard the series of acts known as the Adjustment measures as forming in their mutual dependence and connexion a system of compromise the most conciliatory, and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions, and that therefore they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace, and on this basis, as well as upon the long-established principles of the Whig party, do hereby recommend the day of —, and the city of —, as the time and place for holding the National Whig Convention for the choice of Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, respectively.

The CHAIR decided that the resolution was out of order, and contrary to the established usage of the party. But, as a substantive resolution, it was to be considered and decided by the meeting whether it would be acted on after the transaction of the business upon which alone the meeting had assembled, viz. that of recommending the time and place for holding the Whig National Convention.

From this decision Mr. MARSHALL took an appeal, and after considerable debate, in which great latitude was allowed, the motion was put, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the meeting?"

And the question was decided in the affirmative: Ayes 46, noes 21.

Mr. GENTRY, of Tennessee, then offered the following as an addition or amendment to the resolution of Mr. STANLEY:

Resolved, That the Whig members of Congress, in thus recommending a time and place for the National Whig Convention to assemble, are not to be understood as pledging themselves to support the nominee of said Convention, except upon the condition that the persons thus named and there nominated as candidates for the President and Vice President shall be publicly and unequivocally pledged to regard the series of measures known as the compromise measures as a final settlement of the dangerous questions which they embraced, and to maintain that settlement inviolable.

The CHAIR decided the resolution or amendment of Mr. Gentry to be out of order, unless presented as a substantive proposition; as such the Chair would receive it.

From the decision of the Chair an appeal was taken, and the decision of the Chair was sustained without division.

Gen. COLLIER, of Tennessee, then gave notice that after Mr. Stanley's resolution should have been disposed of, he would renew the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall,) and the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Gentry,) if they would remain.